

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A portable radio system employing an automatic frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator of a portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave
5 transmitted from a base station having higher precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator,

wherein coordinate rotation digital computation (CORDIC)
10 is employed for calculation of arctangent in said automatic frequency control.

2. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 1, wherein, upon calculation of arctangent, calculation is performed within
15 a range of $\pm \pi$.

3. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 1, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDIC_i and CORDIC_q are derived by using a calculation of said
20 coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate
25 rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDICi = CORDICq

CORDICq = CORDICi * -1.0

5 phase = $\pi / 2$

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

CORDICi = CORDICq * -1.0

CORDICq = CORDICi

10 phase = $-(\pi / 2)$

is performed.

4. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 1, wherein,
15 upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters
CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said
coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal
to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in
calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation,
20 when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles
per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate
rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDIC_i = CORDIC_i * -1

CORDIC_q = CORDIC_q * -1

phase = π

5 when CORDIC_i < 0.0 and CORDIC_q < 0.0,

CORDIC_i = CORDIC_i * -1

CORDIC_q = CORDIC_q * -1

phase = $-\pi$

10 is performed.

5. A portable radio system employing an automatic frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator of a portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave transmitted from a base station having higher precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator, wherein said portable radio equipment comprises;

15 calculating means for calculating a phase difference of two symbols taken from a known data modulated by said base station on the basis of a timing generated by said internal oscillator;

frequency shift calculating means for calculating a frequency shift of said internal oscillator by dividing said phase difference derived by said calculating means by an interval

of said two symbols; and

control means for controlling for widening said interval when said phase difference derived by said calculating means is smaller than a predetermined set value and for narrowing
5 said interval when said phase difference is greater than said set value.

6. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 5, wherein said two symbols are the same phase when a frequency of said
10 internal oscillator is correct, and

said calculating means derives a phase difference of said two symbols by multiplying one of said two symbols by a complex conjugate of another symbol.

15 7. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 5, wherein upon calculation of arctangent by employing coordinate rotation digital computation (CORDIC), said frequency shift calculating means performs calculation within a range of $\pm \pi$

20 8. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 7, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDIC_i and CORDIC_q are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in
25 calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation,

when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

5 when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} > 0.0$

$\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICq}$

$\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICi} * -1.0$

$\text{phase} = \pi / 2$

10 when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} < 0.0$,

$\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICq} * -1.0$

$\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICi}$

$\text{phase} = -(\pi / 2)$

15 is performed.

9. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 7, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate

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rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} > 0.0$

$\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICi} * -1$

5 $\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICq} * -1$

$\text{phase} = \pi$

when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} < 0.0$,

$\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICi} * -1$

10 $\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICq} * -1$

$\text{phase} = -\pi$

is performed.

15 10. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 5, wherein
said control means sets said interval at a predetermined minimum
value when out of synchronization is detected at least from
failure of decoding or non-detection of pilot and not reaching
of power to a predetermined level.

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11. A portable radio system employing an automatic frequency
control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator
of a portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave
transmitted from a base station having higher precision of

frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator, wherein said portable radio equipment comprises:

calculating means for calculating a phase difference of
5 two symbols taken from a known data modulated by said base station on the basis of a timing generated by said internal oscillator;

frequency shift calculating means for calculating a frequency shift of said internal oscillator by dividing said phase difference derived by said calculating means by an interval
10 of said two symbols; and

control means for controlling for widening said interval when a value of said frequency shift derived by said frequency shift calculating means is smaller than a predetermined value and for narrowing said interval when said value of said frequency
15 shift is greater than said predetermined value.

12. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 12, wherein said two symbols are the same phase when a frequency of said internal oscillator is correct, and

20 said calculating means derives a phase difference of said two symbols by multiplying one of said two symbols by a complex conjugate of another symbol.

13. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 12, wherein
25 upon calculation of arctangent of coordinate rotation digital

computation (CORDIC), said frequency shift calculating means performs calculation within a range of $\pm \pi$.

14. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 13, wherein,
5 upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation,
10 when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

15 CORDICi = CORDICq
CORDICq = CORDICi * -1.0
phase = $\pi / 2$

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

20 CORDICi = CORDICq * -1.0
CORDICq = CORDICi
phase = $-(\pi / 2)$

is performed.

15. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 13, wherein,
upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters
CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said
5 coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal
to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in
calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation,
when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles
per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate
10 rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

15 phase = π

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

20 phase = $-\pi$

is performed.

16. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 11, wherein

said control means sets said interval at a predetermined minimum value when out of synchronization is detected at least from failure of decoding or non-detection of pilot and not reaching of power to a predetermined level.

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17. A portable radio equipment employing an automatic frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator of own portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave transmitted from a base station having higher precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator,

wherein coordinate rotation digital computation (CORDIC) is employed for calculation of arctangent in said automatic frequency control.

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18. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 17, wherein, upon calculation of arctangent, calculation is performed within a range of $\pm \pi$.

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19. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 17, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDIC_i and CORDIC_q are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in

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calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

5

when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} > 0.0$

$\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICq}$

$\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICi} * -1.0$

$\text{phase} = \pi / 2$

10

when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} < 0.0$,

$\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICq} * -1.0$

$\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICi}$

$\text{phase} = -(\pi / 2)$

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is performed.

20. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 17, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters
20 CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles

per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} > 0.0$

5 $\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICi} * -1$

$\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICq} * -1$

phase = π

when $\text{CORDICi} < 0.0$ and $\text{CORDICq} < 0.0$,

10 $\text{CORDICi} = \text{CORDICi} * -1$

$\text{CORDICq} = \text{CORDICq} * -1$

phase = $-\pi$

is performed.

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21. A portable radio equipment employing an automatic frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator of own portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave transmitted from a base station having higher precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator, comprising:

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calculating means for calculating a phase difference of two symbols taken from a known data modulated by said base station

on the basis of a timing generated by said internal oscillator;

frequency shift calculating means for calculating a frequency shift of said internal oscillator by dividing said phase difference derived by said calculating means by an interval
5 of said two symbols; and

control means for controlling for widening said interval when said phase difference derived by said calculating means is smaller than a predetermined set value and for narrowing said interval when said phase difference is greater than said
10 set value.

22. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 21, wherein said two symbols are the same phase when a frequency of said internal oscillator is correct, and

15 said calculating means derives a phase difference of said two symbols by multiplying one of said two symbols by a complex conjugate of another symbol.

23. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 22, wherein
20 upon calculation of arctangent by employing coordinate rotation digital computation, said frequency shift calculating means performs calculation within a range of $\pm \pi$.

24. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 23, wherein,
25 upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters

CORDIC_i and CORDIC_q are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, 5 when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when CORDIC_i < 0.0 and CORDIC_q > 0.0
10 CORDIC_i = CORDIC_q
CORDIC_q = CORDIC_i * -1.0
phase = $\pi/2$

when CORDIC_i < 0.0 and CORDIC_q < 0.0,
15 CORDIC_i = CORDIC_q * -1.0
CORDIC_q = CORDIC_i
phase = $-(\pi/2)$

is performed.

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25. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 23, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDIC_i and CORDIC_q are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal

to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate
5 rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

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when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0  
CORDICi = CORDICi * -1  
CORDICq = CORDICq * -1  
10 phase =  $\pi$   
  
when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,  
CORDICi = CORDICi * -1  
CORDICq = CORDICq * -1  
15 phase =  $-\pi$ 
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is performed.

26. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 21, wherein
20 said control means sets said interval at a predetermined minimum value when out of synchronization is detected at least from failure of decoding or non-detection of pilot and not reaching of power to a predetermined level.

27. A portable radio equipment employing an automatic frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator of own portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave transmitted from a base station having higher precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator, comprising:

calculating means for calculating a phase difference of two symbols taken from a known data modulated by said base station on the basis of a timing generated by said internal oscillator;

frequency shift calculating means for calculating a frequency shift of said internal oscillator by dividing said phase difference derived by said calculating means by an interval of said two symbols; and

control means for controlling for widening said interval when a value of said frequency shift derived by said frequency shift calculating means is smaller than a predetermined value and for narrowing said interval when said value of said frequency shift is greater than said predetermined value.

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28. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 27, wherein said two symbols are the same phase when a frequency of said internal oscillator is correct, and

said calculating means derives a phase difference of said two symbols by multiplying one of said two symbols by a complex

conjugate of another symbol.

29. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 27, wherein
upon calculation of arctangent by employing coordinate rotation
5 digital computation, said frequency shift calculating means
performs calculation within a range of $\pm \pi$

30. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 29, wherein,
upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters
10 CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said
coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal
to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in
calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation,
when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles
15 per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate
rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDICi = CORDICq

20 CORDICq = CORDICi * -1.0

phase = $\pi/2$

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

CORDICi = CORDICq * -1.0

CORDICq = CORDICi

phase = $-(\pi/2)$

is performed.

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31. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 29, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal
10 to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

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when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = π

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when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = $-\pi$

is performed.

32. A portable radio equipment as set forth in claim 27, wherein
5 said control means sets said interval at a predetermined minimum
value when out of synchronization is detected at least from
failure of decoding or non-detection of pilot and not reaching
of power to a predetermined level.

10 33. A frequency error predicting method employing an automatic
frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal
oscillator of portable radio equipment with reference to a
received wave transmitted from a base station having higher
precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said
15 internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to
said internal oscillator,

wherein coordinate rotation digital computation (CORDIC)
is employed for calculation of arctangent in said automatic
frequency control.

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34. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim
33, wherein, upon calculation of arctangent, calculation is
performed within a range of $\pm \pi$.

25 35. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim

34, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, parameters CORDIC_i and CORDIC_q are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

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when CORDIC_i < 0.0 and CORDIC_q > 0.0

CORDIC_i = CORDIC_q

CORDIC_q = CORDIC_i * -1.0

phase = $\pi / 2$

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when CORDIC_i < 0.0 and CORDIC_q < 0.0,

CORDIC_i = CORDIC_q * -1.0

CORDIC_q = CORDIC_i

phase = $-(\pi / 2)$

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is performed.

36. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 34, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift,

parameters CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

10 when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = π

15 when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = $-\pi$

20 is performed.

37. A portable radio system employing an automatic frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator of portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave

transmitted from a base station having higher precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator, comprising of steps of:

5 calculating a phase difference of two symbols taken from a known data modulated by said base station on the basis of a timing generated by said internal oscillator;

 calculating a frequency shift of said internal oscillator by dividing said phase difference derived by said calculating
10 step by an interval of said two symbols; and

 controlling for widening said interval when said phase difference derived by said phase difference calculating step is smaller than a predetermined set value and for narrowing said interval when said phase difference is greater than said
15 set value.

38. A portable radio system as set forth in claim 37, wherein said two symbols are the same phase when a frequency of said internal oscillator is correct, and

20 said phase difference calculating step derives a phase difference of said two symbols by multiplying one of said two symbols by a complex conjugate of another symbol.

39. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim
25 37, wherein upon calculation of arctangent of coordinate

rotation digital computation, said frequency shift calculating step performs calculation within a range of $\pm \pi$.

40. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim
5 39, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift,
in said frequency shift calculating step, parameters CORDICi
and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate
rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be
calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation
10 of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a
parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per
taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation
digital computation, a process expressed by:

15 when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDICi = CORDICq

CORDICq = CORDICi * -1.0

phase = $\pi/2$

20 when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

CORDICi = CORDICq * -1.0

CORDICq = CORDICi

phase = $-(\pi/2)$

is performed.

41. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 39, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, in said frequency shift calculating step, parameters CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

15 CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = π

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

20 CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = $-\pi$

is performed.

42. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 37, wherein said interval controlling step sets said interval at a predetermined minimum value when out of synchronization is detected at least from failure of decoding or non-detection of pilot and not reaching of power to a predetermined level.

43. A frequency error predicting method employing an automatic frequency control for detecting a frequency shift of an internal oscillator of portable radio equipment with reference to a received wave transmitted from a base station having higher precision of frequency and adjusting the frequency of said internal oscillator by feeding back said frequency shift to said internal oscillator, comprising the steps of:

15 calculating a phase difference of two symbols taken from a known data modulated by said base station on the basis of a timing generated by said internal oscillator;

calculating a frequency shift of said internal oscillator by dividing said phase difference derived by said calculating step by an interval of said two symbols; and

controlling for widening said interval when a value of said frequency shift derived by said frequency shift calculating step is smaller than a predetermined value and for narrowing said interval when said value of said frequency shift is greater than said predetermined value.

44. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 43, wherein said two symbols are the same phase when a frequency of said internal oscillator is correct, and

5 said phase difference calculating step derives a phase difference of said two symbols by multiplying one of said two symbols by a complex conjugate of another symbol.

45. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 10 43, wherein upon calculation of arctangent of coordinate rotation digital computation, said frequency shift calculating step performs calculation within a range of $\pm \pi$

46. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 15 45, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, in said frequency shift calculating step, parameters CORDICi and CORDICq are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation 20 of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

25 when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq > 0.0

CORDIC_i = CORDIC_q

CORDIC_q = CORDIC_i * -1.0

phase = $\pi/2$

5 when CORDIC_i < 0.0 and CORDIC_q < 0.0,

CORDIC_i = CORDIC_q * -1.0

CORDIC_q = CORDIC_i

phase = $-(\pi/2)$

10 is performed.

47. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 45, wherein, upon performing calculation of said frequency shift, in said frequency shift calculating step, parameters CORDIC_i and CORDIC_q are derived by using a calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation by replacing the signal to be calculated the phase with I and Q components, and in calculation of said coordinate rotation digital computation, when a parameter for outputting a final angle by adding angles per taps is set as phase, in former stage of said coordinate rotation digital computation, a process expressed by:

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when CORDIC_i < 0.0 and CORDIC_q > 0.0

CORDIC_i = CORDIC_i * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = π

when CORDICi < 0.0 and CORDICq < 0.0,

5 CORDICi = CORDICi * -1

CORDICq = CORDICq * -1

phase = $-\pi$

is performed.

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48. A frequency error predicting method as set forth in claim 43, wherein said interval controlling step sets said interval at a predetermined minimum value when out of synchronization is detected at least from failure of decoding or non-detection

15 of pilot and not reaching of power to a predetermined level.